# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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THE DALLY BERALD, two costs per copy, 87 per annum.

THE WESELY BERALD, every Seturday, at six crafs per topp, or 33 per assume, the Buropean Billion 34 per annum, to may part of Great Bribria, or \$5 to may part of the Continent, both to enclude postuge. THE VANILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, combining important measures, spicial from any quarter of the world; if such, sell be showing paid for. 22-Our Foreign Correspondence and Particularly Requirement to Seat all Letters and Pack-aom Shaw vs.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Lapt or Lyons-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PAUVESTEE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-PAUVERTUE-MAGIC

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, -Italian OPERA

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Marriage A Lot-

LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, No. 634 Broadway .- OUR METROPOLITAN HALL, 585 Broadway. -Simpson & Co.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Afternoon and Evening - Thiopon's Mixic World - Dr. Valentine, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTREI, BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-

MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—BETANTS' MINSTREIS

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.-ETHIOFIAN New York, Monday, October 18, 1858.

## MAILS FOR REROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe. The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Lang, will

cave Boston on Wednesday, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city to morrow af rnoon, at half-past two o'clock to go by railroad, and at four o'clock to go by steamboat.

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French md Rugish, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, six cents. New York Heraid will be received at the following places

lownow....Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.
Rmes & Macey, 61 King William street. Ransa & Macoy, 61 King William street.

Parms. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

Lavenout. Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.

Laven. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Corneille.

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the provious week, and up to the hour of publication.

### The News.

A letter from New Orleans states that the fever does not abate in any degree, and will not until they have a frost. The writer gives the dates of early frosts for the past six years, as follows:-1852, November 14; 1853, November 15; 1854, November 17; 1855, October 26; 1856, September 30; 1857. October 30.

We have news from Bermuda dated on the 29th ultime. The storm mentioned in our last was very severe on land, and at sea, to the westward, it raged for a short time with all the power of a hurricane. One effect of the blow was an unusual state of dryness of the atmosphere-a difference contrasted with the ordinary state, as between 8-10ths and 5-10ths. The face of the Bermuda never looked more beautiful. The arrow root and sweet potato crops give promise of an abundant yield, and if there should be a continuance of mild weather the fall crop of the Irish potato (in some piaces already above ground) will come to perfection in good time.

A correspondent from Santiago, Chile, gives a very interesting account of railroad building in the mineral regions of that country, and of the style of living in which the mining population sometimes indulge.

The new church of G. Tarant ed. with all the solemn and impressive ceremonies of the Catholic religion yesterday, at Hudson City. N. J., by Bishop Bayley of Newark, who preached an eloquent and instructive sermon.

Capt. Camillus Rooke, of the schooner Susan Canon, which arrived here from Para, Brazil, on Saturday, reports having been in very close proximity to a waterspout on the 2d of August, and gives a very interesting description of its appearance. The news from Para is devoid of any political or commercial interest.

The two ladies who clasped each other in their arms, kissed, and leaped overboard from the burning Austria, were the two sisters of Mrs. Eckert, of Brooklyn. Their names were Scher.

The committee appointed by the Medical Society of Richmond county to investigate the number of yellow fever cases which have occurred outside the walls of Quarantine during the past season have made their report, setting down the total number to the present date at thirty-nine, and the deaths at sixteen. In concluding their report, the committee adds:- "Should no other advantage be derived from this investigation, we think that by presenting to the public these results we have disproved the allegation that the excitement during the past season was merely an old dodge of real estate spe-

We learn from a Brookhaven, L. L. correspondent that the body of an unknown man was found on the morning of the 8th on Crane beach. He was about air feet high, and had on a brown frock, a check shirt, red flannel undershirt and black cloth pants. He had a full set of teeth, with the exception of one wanting in the upper jaw. The head and face were much decayed, the eyes gone, and there were several deep gashes on the arms and legs. No

papers or clue of any sort were found on his person-The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the past week, the range of the barometer, the variation of wind cur rents, and the state of the weather at three periods during each day: viz., at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock

3	15	9 A. M.			3 P. M.			9 P. M.			2 2	
ge of the Week	ye of the Month.	Buroneter	Thermometer	Wind.	Baruneter	Thermounder	Wind	Barumder	Thermonides	Wind	seed point, wight.	in, taches
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Sunday—Clear and door an day, night, clear Sunday—Clear and pleasant all day; night, clear Monday—Cleady all day; night, rain. Wednesday—Morning, overcast with light miss noon, overcast, night, forgy, with rain. Thursday—Clear all day and night. Friday—Clear all day and night. Saturday—Morning, clear.

The sales of cotton on Saturday reached about 6.100 bales chiefly in transits. Prices continued to rule heavy and to be unsettled and difficult to give, as transactions on the spot were limited. Sales in transitu are so much regulat ed by rates of freight from Southern ports that it is diff. cult to base quotations that would have any general ap plication. A private desputch received from Mo the 16th, quoted middling cotton at 11%c. a 11%c., with sales of 2,500 bales. Flour was less active and buoyant common grades, while good brands of Ohio, with Southern extra grades, were quite steady, and in some request for export to the West Indies. Wheat was unset tled and prices were easier, while sales were light. was bravy and cheaper for Western mixed, which sold at 70c. a 71c., part to arrive: white Southern at 85c. a 84c., and yellow do. at 86c. a 87c. Pork was firmer, with sales mose at \$16 40 a \$16 50 and prime at \$14 20 a \$14 25. approach it without risking our necks?

Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of about 600 hhds. at steady prices. The stock in this market embraced about 30,000 hhds. Cuba, 192 do. New Orleans, 1,550 do. Porto Rico, 100 do. molado, and 1,150 boxes Havana. Coffee was firm: saies of 38,950 bars Rio were made, by auction, at 9%c. a 12c -- average 10.70c. Of the who offered, 619 bags were withdrawn, and 200 bags of it afterwards sold by private sale at 11 1/c. The public sale was spirited, and fully sustained the previous prices of the One thousand bag- of Java were also sold by auction at 14c., at which the sale was stopped. Freight en gagements were moderate, and quotations without change

#### Our November Election-Singular Condition of Parties and Factions.

The Northern elections of the present year, from Maine to Minnesota, have thrown the demoralized democracy into ruins in every direction. The factious conspiracy against the administration, with Douglas at the head and Forney at the tail, actively co-operating with all the odds and ends of the opposition, has especially laid low the democracy in Pennsylvania, so that at this crisis the only available point for the recovery of their position and their broken fortunes in the North is the State of New York. Singularly enough, too, while Pennsylvania, which in 1856 turned the scale in favor of Mr. Buchanan, has been revolutionized in the late election, New York, which was carried for Fremont by 80,000 plurality, is now, from the intestine divisions of the opposition, entirely within the grasp of the de-

This auspicious opening to the democratic party is due to the selfish and dictatorial policy of Seward and his man Thurlow Weed at the late Syracuse Republican Convention. Had Seward consented temporarily to stand in the background, or had the Convention consented to put Weed "into a back seat in the rear car," there would have been a fusion between republicans and Americans which probably would have carried their common State ticket by a hundred thousand majority. But as Mr. Seward, for the Presidency, was the sine qua non of the republicans, and as Thurlow Weed was his indispensable factotem, the prevailing desire on both sides for a practical coalition was frustrated; and the result, instead of fusion, is a regularly organized battle between the two factions for the Presidential balance of power of the Empire State.

On the one side the contest is of vital importance to Seward, for should he fail to carry his own State at this important crisis he cannot expect to be considered available for 1860. On the other side, should the American faction fail to draw away from Morgan a vote indispensable to the future movements of the republicans, the last remnants of the American Order will speedily be frittered away at less than cost. But with the defeat of Morgan by a handsome democratic plurality the Know Nothing managers of New York may dictate the terms, and even the candidate, of the opposition coalition for 1860. Between Seward and the American faction, therefore, this November contest is too sharply defined to admit of a compromise upon the State ticket. On the contrary, it is now as important to the American as to the democratic party that Morgan should be defeated, while Gerrit Smith believes that Morgan's defeat is just as essential to the triumph of the great cardinal principles of "temperance and freedom."

With the opposition forces thus divided into three irreconciliable factions, upon three different candidates for Governor, and with the democracy of the State cordially united upon the common platform of the administration, there is no reason to doubt the triumphant election of the Parker State ticket. And the inducements to the democracy to carry this State in this canvass are scarcely less, in reference to 1860, than were the necessities of the party in the Pennsylvania Ocelection settled the issue of the last Presidential struggle, so this New York November election. if carried handsomely by the democracy, give them a Northern foothold from which they may recover all the ground they have lost, and Charleston Convention.

Thus our intelligent readers will discover the wide distinctions between the Presidential parties and issues of our November election, and the temporary and local questions and combinations which have carried these late September and October elections in other States. While our Seward republican clique are laboring for the utter extinction of Know Nothingism. the Know Nothing clique of managers are as actively struggling to secure that balance of power which will put them in a commanding position in view of the fusion of all the opposition elements for the Presidency. In this connection this fight of these great factions becomes the more interesting from the interposition of Gerrit Smith, who is resolved that the double-dealing Seward managers shall, in this contest, have none of the assistance of the honest believers in "temperance and freedom." We repeat, too, that while these divisions of the opposition in this great State, (the arbiter of national parties and Presidential elections.) are most encouraging to the democracy, the general result to them is of the highest importance in reference to the

Presidential succession. The next Congress may still be saved by the democracy of New York; but upon them the last chance of saving it depends. The recovery of the Northern ground lost by the party may be saved by a strong reaction here in November, and thus New York may play a part as decisive in the election of 1860 as in that of 1844. Finally, as the divisions and demoralizations of the democracy will account for their late disasters in Pennsylvania, so, we predict, will the divisions and dissensions of the opposition of New York be attended with similar results to our Seward republicans in November. If the broad shoulders of General Scott were not strong enough to bear the dead weight of Seward in 1852, it is hardly possible that Seward can save his man Morgan in 1858, with a radical abolition and temperance candidate on one shoulder and a conservative American on the other. November, therefore, will probably mark the last of Seward, the last of Morgan, and the beginning of the reconstruction of the opposition for the Presidency upon more conservative men and

principles. THE CENTRAL PARE AND ITS APPROACHES.-We publish to-day an interesting account of the progress of the Central Park, and the system adopted for the government of the work. The approaches to the park, as well as all the other outlets of the city, are in a most disgraceful condition. Fifth and Eighth avenues, in particular, are absolutely impassable for vehicles. In fact, there is hardly a road in the upper portion of the island on which it is safe to drive or ride. The Street Commissioner should see that contractors who have undertaken to grade these avenues should do so at once, or forfeit their contract. What is the use of having a park if we cannot

Our Naval Expedition to South America-The flag ship of the squadron destined to act against Paraguay, or bring the dictator of the republic to his senses, sailed from this port on Saturday, having on board our Minister, Mr. Bowlin The Sabine has been preceded by the teamers Harriet Lane and Dolphin, and will be joined at the mouth of the La Platta by the frigate St. Lawrence, the sloop Preble, and the brigs Bainbridge and Perry, which now form part of our Brazil squadron. The Fulton and the five steamers chartered for the expedition will sail in a short time, and will join the others at the rendezvous. It is intended that the Fulton shall convey our Minister up the river to suncion, there to formulate the demands of our government and submit them to the dictator, Lopez. If that gentleman prove obstinate and inractable, or if he do not, without dodge, subterfuge or equivocation, accede to the reasonable demands that will be made upon him, the diplomatic relations of Mr.Bowlin with Paraguay will be suspended, and the settlement of the matter will be transferred by him into the hands of Commodore Shubrick, who will immediately bring to bear arguments more eloquent than any words, and which will, no doubt, soon convince Lopez of the justice of our claims.

The squadren, though not imposingly large in point of number of vessels, is nevertheless powerful enough to overawe these quarrelsome, intractable little republics of South and Central America. It is destined to act, not against Paraguay alone, but against such other of the governments as will not listen to any other style of argument. There are a great many accounts to be settled all through the region of South and Central America. and all concerned had better understand that they are likely soon to be called on for a final

The Sabine-the flag ship of the squadron-is armed with fifty thirty-two pounders and two ten inch shell guns. The St. Lawrence carries the same weight of metal. The armament of all the other vessels is chiefly composed of eight inch shell ouns. The five chartered steamers carry each one gun of this dimension. The forts along the Paraguayan shore will prove but small obstacles to the passage of the squadron, which may be expected, other means proving ineffectual, to present itself before Asuncion before many months have passed. The two frigates, however, are too large to ascend the river up to that

The mission of Judge Bowlin is one of peace; but while he carries the olive branch in one hand. he holds the sword in the other. The instructions of our government to the Commissioner to Paraguay are in the nature of a direct appeal to the justice and magnanimity of that government for the adjustment and liquidation of our difficulties. The idea will be impressed upon Paraguay that the President, as chief magistrate of the United States, has determined to assert the rights of his fellow citizens upon foreign governments, and maintain the national honor, proceeding upon the principle to make no demand not founded in justice, and to submit to no wrong. Every possible recourse will be had, compatible with the dignity and honor of our country, in order to prevent a rupture between the two governments. But if, after a limited time, Paraguay shall obstinately persist in refusing to indemnify us for the wrongs of which we complain, then the responsibility must needs rest with her if the American government shall be forced, by a sense of duty and self-respect, into ulterior measures to enforce its demands. The ratification of the treaty of Asuncion will be insisted on, or a new treaty, embodying its stipulations, with the free navigation of the Paraguay and the land of fication for the losees and injuries sustained by the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, and an apology for firing into the steamer Water Witch, at Itapiru, in February, 1855, will be made indispensable conditions for the renewal of our amicable relations.

While we are thus giving assurance of our determination not to submit any longer to the insults of these little States, nor to excuse the indignities perpetrated on our flag and citizens on account of the weakness of the perpetrators, we hope that resort will not have to be had to that final arbiter, the cannon. We expect that at the last hour Lopez will make the necessary apology and reparation. That matter being once closed, we will have time to turn our attention to Nicaragua, New Granada, and such others of these Powers as we have accounts to settle with; and we expect that the net results of our naval expedition to South America will be creditable to the honor of our flag, and profitable to our trade and commerce in those regions.

TELEGRAPH LINES TO THE PACIFIC.-The es ablishment of an overland mail route to the Pacific, so auspiciously inaugurated within the last few weeks, becomes an event of increased importance in connection with simultaneous enterprises for the laying down of telegraph lines to connect New York with San Francisco. A great impetus was given to this idea in the latter city by the reception of the news announcing the laying of the Atlantic cable, which event was to be publicly celebrated there. The enthusiasm will be, of course, considerably dampened by the further intelligence of the partial failure of the Atlantic telegraph; but that will have no effect in stopping the work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic States by telegraphic wires.

The California Legislature passed an act in March, 1858, incorporating the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company. That company has since been organized, with a capital stock of \$350,000, of which \$250,000 is to be expended in building the line from San Francisco to Los Angeles, a distance of six hundred miles, the balance to be reserved for the purpose of extending the line to the eastern boundary of California. Thence to the western boundary of Texas is a distance of only 475 miles. Once at that point, the completion of a continuous line from New York to San Francisco will be a matter of easy accomplishment

Another line is about being built by way o Placerville to Salt Lake City. The first pole was erected in the former town on the 3d of September, and at the latest accounts the work was being vigorously prosecuted. That the line will be immediately extended from Salt Lake City to St. Josephs, in Missouri, cannot be doubted and then telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific will be an accomplished

Still another enterprise has for one of its objects the attainment of the same result. We allude to a New York and Havana Company, which is seeking, with good chances of success the assent of the Spanish government to the proicet. The plan contemplated by this company is to lay a submarine cable from Key West to Havana -a distance of seventy miles -and one

city of Mexico. A secondary line is contemplated, to traverse Nicaragua and terminate at Panama-and then, Tehuantepec and Santiago being once connected, to extend the line to San Francisco-three bundred miles from the latter

As telegraph lines, when well managed, are among the best paying speculations, we may remonably expect that some or all of these enterprises will be carried to a successful terminawithin a year or two. Thus one great de sideratum will be obtained in our relations with the States of the Pacific. The next will follow in due time, in the shape of a continuous line of railroad from New York to San Francisco.

### The Revival of Trade-When It will Come and from Where

Why is it that business does not revive? How is it that trade is so stagnant when money is plenty, crops abundant, labor cheap, and discounts easy to be obtained?

These are questions that come home to every nan's bosom and are on every man's lips. We have gone through the revulsion, and are now in the slackwater time that precedes reaction. But the reaction does not come. Credit is restored but a facility of obtaining credit does not lead business men into making large purchases. Some one-idea people lay it to the tariff; but the tariff has nothing to do with increasing or diminishing the general demand for and consumption of grain and agricultural products. Others again insist that our monetary system is wrong, and one party would mend it by establishing a bullion bank; while others insist that our present banking system is too stringent, and we should resort to a more expansive medium of circulation. These are old ideas resuscitated, and have proved not to solve the difficulty. We have tried high tariffs and low tariffs, sub-treasury and multitudinous banks, in past times, and they have not produced the anticipated results. What, then, will cause business to revive?

The fact is, that trade cannot revive without some great external impulse. Hopes must be made active in every mind. Commerce of itself is a plant of slow growth, if left entirely to itself; but extraneous influences act upon it like guano upoa an exhausted soil. The history of past revulsions and revivals in trade teaches these truths. We need not go back beyond the memory of the present generation of business men to demonstrate them. The revulsion of 1837 left the country as prostrate, if not more so, as that of 1857. Trade did not revive for ten years. During the interval money accumulated at the great centres until in London it was as low as one-half to two per cent per annum. But while business continued stagnant this plethora of money produced a fever of speculation in railways, which culminated in England, and burst in 1847. In this country the eight years succeeding the crash of 1837 were years of commercial depression, with occasional spasmodic evidences of life. The first impulse to trade was given by the annexation of Texas. New scenes for labor, new sources of supply and new markets for consumption, were opened. The effect was almost immediate; but it was principally felt in the North.

Indeed, the annexation of Texas was opposed by a large party in the South, on the ground that it was a measure for the exclusive benefit of the Northern States. It was argued that the superior lands of Texas would draw off the slaves from the worn-out tobacco farms of Virginia, and the sandy regions of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The spindles of the North and the makers of Yankee tions in New England nors to receive the only tangible benefits that would result from the measure. On the heel of Texas came the Mexican war and the acquisition of California and New Mexico. Again the South was in opposition The admission of California would destroy the balance of power in the Senate, and give to Northern trade and industry an impulse that would bring to it an immense preponderance. But we have seen that, while the anticipations of direful results to the South have been falsified. the effect upon the North has been far greater than was anticipated. Trade in every department was stimulated. The shipping interest found a remunerative employment; every spindle was driven day and night to supply the demand for its products; railroads sprung up on every side to carry men and goods; cities were built where towns had stood, and villages became towns; real estate everywhere advanced in value, and in a far greater degree in the North than in the South.

In England similar results flowed from similar causes. Annexation in India, and the develope ment of Australia, consequent upon the gold dis coveries there, gave an immense impulse to British production and British labor. Commerce everywhere felt the influence of the new elements that had been brought to it from impulses extraneous to itself. The opening of new scenes for its development gave rise to new hopes, and business revived; healthy speculation, which is the life of trade, set in; prosperity ensued, and speculation became feverish, then wild, then mad, and finally culminated in the crash of 1857. But though much that was fictitious passed away then with the hopes upon which it was built, much that was real remains with us, and we are far in advance to-day of where we were in 1848. Our thousands of miles of railway, our great lines of ocean steamships, our magnificent clippers, our frown stone and marble palaces, and the augmented value of town lots and country farms, owe their existence to the impulse that was given to trade by the annexation of Texas and Califor nia: and dull as business is now, it is ten times greater than it was a few years ago. To such another external impulse must we look

for another revival in business. Protective tariffs can only temporarily increase the prosperity of one class of producers at the expense of all the others. Banks can only gather in large sums the minor streams of the hoarded wealth of individuals, and make it available to commerce and production. Neither of these can give employment to labor and create an activity alike seneficial to all. But the admission of Cuba or of Mexico into the circle of our productive and commercial action would at once create new channels for trade and bring an immediate revival of business. It is to the acquisition of Cuba, and the extension of our influence over Mexico. so as to bring peace and order to her people and productive developement to her immense letent wealth, that we must look for our material pros perity for the next decade of years. The South may look at these questions in their abstract character, and with an eye to their political bear ing, but the North will look at them in their practical light, and advocate them as such. The North has received the greater advantage from Texas and California, because she improved at

bem than did the South. So it will be with Cuba and Mexico. The acquisition of either will bring a revival of trade, and this the North all most develope to proper advantage.

JEREZ AND HIS MISSICS .- A DIPLOMATIC CONFI-DENCE MAN .- General Cass has at length, in a very summary and effective manner, solved the difficult diplomatic problem of which Senor Jerez was the monitor. The Senor, it is known, came to Washington several months ago, and represented himself as being fully commissioned by the government of Nicaragua to settle all the pending difficulties between the two governments, to ratify the Case-Yrisarri treaty, and to make all due apology and reparation in the Belly affair. Well, his plausable manner and statements procured him some sort of recognition in the State Department; and ever since his arrival we have had daily accounts from Washington of the varying phases of diplomacy which the negotiation from time to time assumed. All this time a great point was obtained by the Nicaraguan government in the fact that delay was gained and that matters were not driven to extremities. It was hoped that something might turn up from the diplomatic visit of Sir Gore Ousely, and from the operations of Monsieur Belly, which would favor Nicaragua and enable it to force its modifications of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty on our ac-

Senor Jerez, having so far succeeded in imposing on our government as to have had a semiofficial recognition, thought he could carry on the deception a little further, and undertook, instead of ratifying the Case-Yrisarri treaty, as he at first proposed, to press the modification thereof on the acceptance of our government. It was then that he revealed his real character, in the shape of a diplomatic confidence man, asserting that he had no power to ratify the treaty. In this apparent dilemma the President acted promptly. He dismissed the pretended ambassador, and announced his determination not to be bamboozled any longer by such means, but to take prompt measures to bring Nicaragua to her senses.

OPENING OF THE FASHIONABLE AND OPERATIO SEASON .- The present week inaugurates the fall and winter season at the Academy of Music, and commences a new period in the fashionable world. In the circles of the beau monde nothing is talked of except the Opera. The Academy manager, the indefatigable Ullman, plays out his strongest card in the person of M'lle Piccolomini, who represents any amount of princes, popes, cardinals and other dignitaries, civil and ecclesiastic. On the other hand, we find Strakosch, the mer curial and impressible director of the Burton's theatre troupe, producing a pet of the New York public in the person of Mme. de Wilhorst, around whose public career there is thrown a halo of romance which is irresistibly attractive. The operations at Burton's partake more of the character of a skirmish than of a regular campaign; but there is just sufficient of excitement about the contest to pique the curiosity of a public which is given to sudden and extraordinary freaks in artistic matters. The Piccolomini excitement has become so intense that the orthorpists and philologists have commenced a fierce contest over the question as to the pronunciation of her name, while ethnological and antiquarian philosophers ciscuss without proper gravity her nationality and pedigree. The Fifth avenue belies so are much excited upon the subject of the opera war that they have even neglected for the ment to calticles each other's clothes. The statement has a manifest air of improbability, but the authority upon which it is made seems indubitable.

Not only in the opera alone, but in other public amusements there are signs of activity too palpable to be overlooked. In addition to the opera houses there will be during this week no less than seven theatres open in this city, with a legion of other exhibitions of all sorts, from the Dusseldorf Gallery down to the usual allowance of head, arms and legs. The weather, although we have passed through half the autumn, is balmy as midsummer, and our great promenade-seducing Broadway-is an aveaue of palaces decorated with parterres of flowers, natural and artificial. If ever the Goddess of Crinoline held high carnival it is at this moment in the great metropolis of commerce, politics, finance, fashion, folly, frippery and frivolity. What a contrast from last year at this time! Then Fashion sat groaning in sackcloth and ashes; Mrs. Coupon was called upon to sacrifice her carriage, sell off her horses, discharge her servants, melt up her plate, cut down her butcher's bills, avoid Stewart's, and pursue the most difficult of studies economy. The young lemoiselles Coupon were plunged in grief by the announcement that there were to be no balls in society-only "sociables," without supper. Master Coupon took to drink when his allowance was reduced one half; and the pere Coupon discontinued his weekly banquets to the men in the banks. The painters smoked dreary pipes in lonely studios, to which no orders came; the 'Manager in Distress' was acted in the coulises of every theatre in the city; and the actors were all preparing to play the rôle of the starved apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet."

Well, it seems that we have got over all these things. They say "in society" that the winter. both here and in Washington, is to be very gay. Certainly everybody is having a fine frolic of it just about now. It is the harvest time of the Broadway merchants, the hotel keepers, milliners, jewellers and purveyors of all kinds of luxuries. The opera managers are in for their share of the spoils; and, baving all the materials for a wrose of colossal proportions, it would be too bad if they did not get it up. The fashionable and artistic world will therefore be good enough o consider itself excited up to the bounds of propriety as a matter of course, and to prepare for a grand campaign.

MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S PARADES AND EX-URSIONS.-The firemen of this city had a grand torchlight celebration on Saturday night, on the occasion of a visit from a Philadelphia hose company. There has been quite a revival of military, firemen and target company shows this fall This time last year-the most auspicious season for displays of this kind-we were in the middle of the panie, and a sudden stop was put to pa rades and shows of all descriptions. One company, we believe, had the hardibood to turn out, and the parade was generally mistaken for a soldier's funeral, people naturally supposing that nothing of a less solemn character could have produced it. This year the target companies are out in larger numbers than ever, and we have had more magnificent displays of fire companies, both by night and by day, than ever before, beginning with the cable torchlight celebration and ending with that of Saturday night. Celebrafrom Havana to Yucatan—a distance of forty once the material impulse they gave; and in so tions of this kind are very costly things, and as chanical. The Board of Examiners was composed of J. C. miles—and to continue the kine by land to the doing she drew greater political advantages from these companies are composed mainly of metions of this kind are very costly things, and as

chanics, the expense must be pretty onerous Nearly two hundred thousand dollars must be spent by that class annually on these displays, and of late we have been growing more extravagant in our ideas. Some time ago a visit to a eighboring town in our own State was an event; then our military and firemen's visits extended as far as Washington; but now we go to Canada, and fire companies visit us from Chicago. It is now no uncommon thing to charter a big steamship for an excursion to Richmond or the national capital, and one regiment of New York militia is actually preparing to visit Ireland, while some of our fire companies contemplate a visit to France and England. These facts show what extravagant habits the Americans are acquiring. However, these celebrations circulate the money, and it is all very well until the next panie

Losses by Shipwreck.—The record of marine osses for the first nine months of this year exhibits a very considerable diminution from that of the same period in 1857, both in the number of vessels and the value of property. Probably this is owing to the fact that greater caution is exercised in the management of steamships, or that ocean navigation generally is better understood by our seamen. The Atlantic, we are led o believe, has been more tempestuous, violent gales have been more frequent, than in any previous year; yet the number of vessels lost since the commencement of this year was little more than half that of 1857, and the amount of preperty lost bears the same proportion. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1857, the number of vessels lost bound to and from United States ports was 445, and the total value \$14,758,300. For the same period this year the number of vessels lost was only 229, and the total value \$6,848,391. which includes the unfortunate Austria, valued

While this improvement is very gratifying, there is much more to be done, both by individuals and by government, to guard against marine disasters. The governments of England, France and Holland have recently adopted a set of signals with a view to prevent collisions at sea, and Congress should follow their example, for safeguards of this kind, in order to be truly useful should be universal. There is another duty which Congress should perform in this connection. It is well known that the American merchant marine is miserably deficient in able seamen. Most of our vessels are manned either by landsmen or by foreign seamen, who, as a general rule, are a careless and reckless class of men, many of them half ignorant of the language, and nearly all indifferent as to the safety of the ships and their cargoes. We want a class of thorough seamen for the merchant service, and if we had them there would be less shipwrecks, and there would be no necessity for impressing men and forcing them on board ship, as was attempted by a shipping master the other day on one of our own wharves. Congress should pass a law compelling all our national war vessels and merchant vessels to take a certain number of boys as apprentices, the number to be regulated in proportion to their armament and their tonnage. By this system we would have a fine force of able seamen in a few years, ready for any emergency which might arise, and always at hand for our merchant marine service, where they are now so greatly needed.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

INTERESTING FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Our Special Washington Despatch.

DESPATCHES FROM MEXICO—APPAIRS IN THE CHRROKEE NATION—TROUBLE AMONG THE ABOLITION
FEOPAGANDISTS—STEAM CONDENSERS, ETC., ETC.

Licut. Ap Cateaby Jones is here with important despatche from Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico. The conten of them have not yet been made known. He left the proceed to Tampico to guard the interests of Amer citizens there until Mr. Forsyth, is ready to return

Senators Hayne, of South Carolina, Brown, of Mississippi Gwinn, of California, and General Lane of Oregon, are al here, busy making their arrangements for the winter's

George Butler, Cherokee agent, has arrived in the city. He reports all quiet in the Cherokee Nation, but not likely to continue so long, if the abolitionists are permitted to have full sway there as they have had heretefore. It seems that these mischievous agitators are at their old trade out sowing dissension among that people and arraying one portion against another, through the instrumentality of their emissaries-wolves in sheep's clothing-who were sent out for the ostensible purpose of preaching " peace on earth and good will among men." The Board of Misions, that have their beadquarters in Boston and carry on all their machinations for mischief in that self-righ and pharisaical city, it seems have, for some ten or fifteen years, been laboring to impress their Cherokee converts with the idea that no slaveholder can enter the kingdom of heaven, and they, through their head agent, a distinguished member of the illustrious Jones family, and his subalterns, have gone on excommunicating all persons guilty of the crying sin of owning and taking care of negroes, hurling anathemas against the heads of the abominable herettes who have the hardness of heart to affirm that slavery is sanctioned by the bible. and exciting the enmity of the poorer class of pure bloo Cherokees against the better portion of the popula the wealthy slave owners, composed of half-breeds, whites and some pure Cherokees—until the feeling of hostility is aroused to such an extent as to threaten serious troubles at the next election. These abolition emissaries have acquired such influence that they were enabled to prevent the passage of a resolution by the last Cherokee Co calling on the Boston Board to state what instructions the sent out to their missionaries. I understand the matter will be laid before the Secretary of the Interior for any action he may deem expedient in the premises, and proper means will doubtless be used to avert the threatened evils.

The report of the fight between Palmer's men and the Indians in Oregon is not contradicted here, as there is no dicial information or letters speaking of it. The mail from Washington and Oregon Territories did not connect with the California mail just arrived.

The news of the Indians burning grass in the neighbor ood of Snake river crossing, is not considered importan or likely to prove of great inconvenience to Col. Wright's operations. Winter campaign against the Indians is con dered by army officers as practicable, and it is thought General Harney will prosecute it.

Mr. Nesmith, Superintendent of Indiana in Oregon and Washington, writes to the Department that all the tribes west of the Cascade mountains are peaceable, and that the war is confined to the Indians east of those mountains The Commissioners of the General Land Office on the

15th inst. transmitted to the Governor of Missouri two pa onts, numbered two and three, of swamp and overflowed lands, ceding to said States, under the provisions of the act of September 28, 1850, in the district of lands subject to sale at Milan, Missouri, containing in the aggregate 77.945.88 acres. A Board of Engineers and scientific men have been ap-

pointed by the Navy Department to report on "Miller's Surface Condenser," for marine and other engines. The gentlemen composing this board are Samuel Archibald, Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, Chief Engineers Heary Hunt, John P. Whipple and William E. everets. These gentlemen are all here, are now making examinations, and will report in a few days.

For several years past the government has been enworing to find a thorough steam condenser. Congress, a 1851, appropriated five thousand dollars to defray ex penses in the examination of different inventions for that purpose. On that occasion there were exhibited some eventy or eighty different plans, both chemical and me